TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PERFORMANCE MEASURES



Presentation Outline

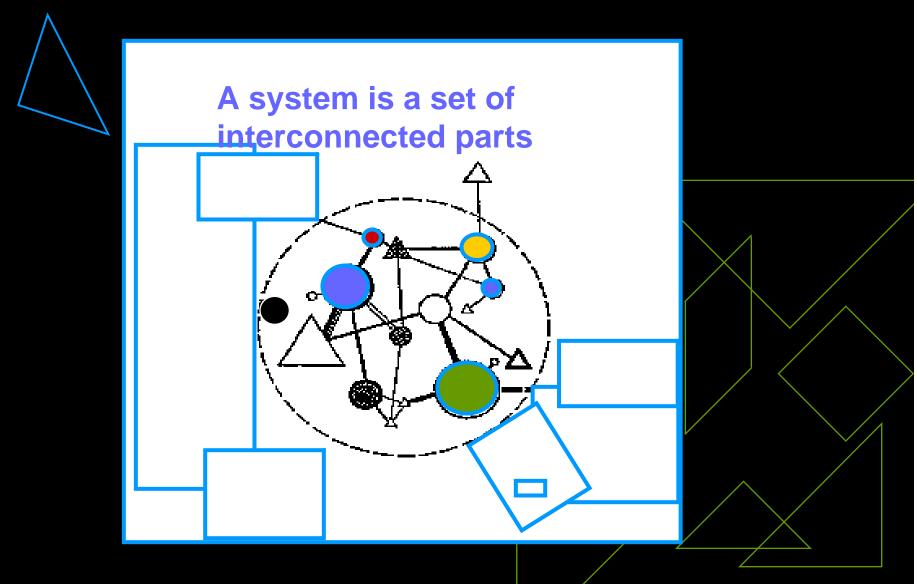


- What it is we're proposing
- Why we're proposing it
- How we propose developing
- Where we are with performance indicators

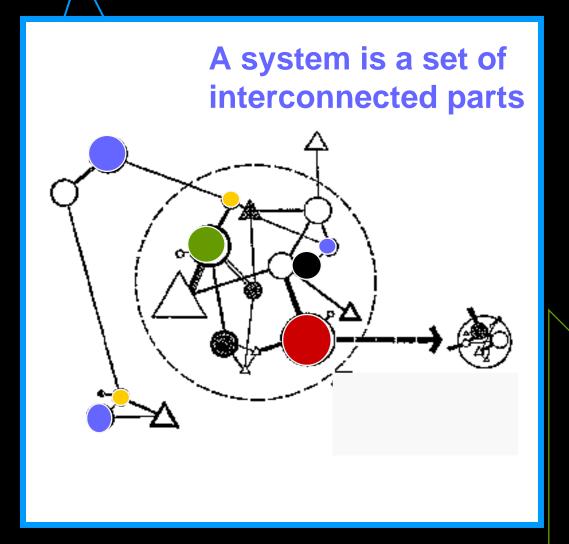
Background

- ◆ The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act 1991
 - Asystem vision "all forms of transportation in a unified, interconnected manner"
 - A call for better management with an eye on performance
- The California Transportation Plan 1993
 - Executive Order "California's transportation system should be a modern, balanced, integrated multi-modal network"
 - "develop appropriate transportation system performance objectives and measures"
- SB 45 "objective criteria for measuring system performance" as part of STIP Guidelines

A System.....



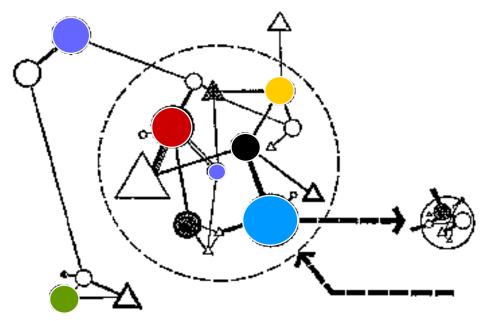
A System.....



But each part may be seen as a system itself....

A System.....





But each part may be seen as a system itself....

....And the whole system may be regarded as one part of a larger system

What Performance Measurement <u>Is</u>

A standard management function to help understand accomplishments

• Critical Elements: clear purpose and simple set of metrics based on readily obtainable data

What Performance Measurement <u>Is</u>

- Responsible management
 - A planning tool to improve investment analysis
 - Customer-oriented as opposed to service provider-driven
 - Genuine system perspective, as modally blind as possible
 - First-cut lengthy, evolving process

What Performance Measurement Is Not



- A panacea
- An isolated exercise
- ◆ A magical "black box"
- A naive over-simplification
- An usurpation of regional authority

What Are We Measuring?



Mode, program or any sub-system performance? - No!

 Outcomes of the total transportation system? – Yes!

Purpose

- ◆ To develop indicators/measures to assess the performance of California's multi-modal transportation system to support informed transportation decisions by public officials, operators, service providers, and system users.
- ◆ To establish a coordinated and cooperative process for consistent performance measurement throughout California.

Goals

- Understand the role the transportation system plays in society
- Focus on outcomes at the system level rather than projects and process (performance in the eye of the customer)
- Build transportation system relationships (partners)
 with clearly defined roles, adequate communication
 channels, and accountability at all levels
- Better illuminate and integrate transportation system impacts of non-transportation decisions

Module Approach



- Transportation Assessment Steering Committee (TASC)
- Policy Advisory Committee
- ◆ Other Outreach Conference, Workshops

Conference Themes



- Outcome vs. output performance measures
- Performance measures should be decisions tools not decision rules
- Emphasize the product not the process
- Political buy-in for successful measures
- Include the user and customer in the process

Issues Identified



Intergovernmental and interregional issues

- ◆ Intermodal
- Achieving simplicity and comprehensiveness
- ◆ Data: cautions and prospects

Module Workplan



- Review existing performance measurement efforts
- Identify transportation system outcomes
- Develop indicators/measures which correlate to the outcomes
- Develop an implementation scheme
- Do it!

Design Criteria

 Indicators must be easy to use/simple to understand

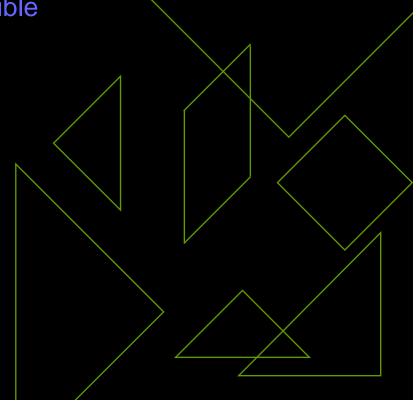
 Indicators must be measurable across all modes

 Use existing data sources and conform to existing performance activities (MTC, SCAG, ITMS, etc.)
 Wherever and whenever possible

Proposal



- Monitor & forecast
- ◆ Integrate whenever possible
- ◆ Coordinate
- ◆ Common language
- ◆ Common data





- •MOBILITY/ACCESSIBILITY
- •RELIABILITY
- •COST-EFFECTIVE
- •SUSTAINABILITY
- **•ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**
- **•SAFETY & SECURITY**
- •EQUITY
- •CUSTOMER SATISFACTION
- **•ECONOMIC WELL-BEING**

MOBILITY/ACCESSIBILITY -- reaching desired destinations with relative ease within a reasonable time, at a reasonable cost with reasonable choices.

- RELIABILITY -- providing reasonable and dependable levels of service by mode.
- COST-EFFECTIVE -- maximizing the current and future benefits from public and private transportation investments.
- SUSTAINABILITY -- preserving the transportation system while meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

- •ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY -- Helping to maintain and enhance the quality of the natural and human environment.
- •SAFETY & SECURITY -- Minimizing the risk of death, injury, or property loss.
- •EQUITY-- Fair distribution of benefits and burdens
- •CUSTOMER SATISFACTION -- Providing transportation choices that are convenient, affordable and comfortable.
- •ECONOMIC WELL-BEING Contributing to economic growth

Getting Results



- Are we getting it done? Effective
- How well are we doing it given the resources allocated? - Efficient
- In doing it, are we creating any problems?

Efficiency/ Effectiveness

- Mobility/Accessibility
- Reliability
- Cost-effective
- Customer Satisfaction
- Economic Well-being

Responsibility

- Safety & Security
- Environmental Quality
- Sustainability
- Equity

Outcomes & Indicators



Mobility / Accessibility

- ◆ Travel Time
- Delay
- Access to Locations
- Access to System

Reliability

Customer Satisfaction

◆ Variability of Travel Time

Customer Survey

Outcomes & Indicators



- Cost-Effectiveness ◆ Benefit/Cost Ratio
 - Outcome Benefit Per Cost

Sustainability

♦ Household Transportation Costs

Economic Well-Being

Final Demand-Value of Transportation to Economy

Outcomes & Indicators



Quality

Environmental ◆ National & State **Standards**

Safety & Security ◆ Accident & Crime Rates

Equity

Benefits Per Income Group

Overview

System Performance Outcomes

- Mobility and accessibility
- Reliability
- Cost effectiveness
- Economic wellbeing
- Sustainability
- Environmental quality
- Safety and security
- Equity
- Customer satisfaction

Performance Indicators

- Delay (lost time)
- Travel time
- •Variation in travel time
- Benefit cost ratio
- Accident rates
- •Household transportation costs

 Passenger surveybased customer satisfaction index Transportation Outputs

- Number of lanes
- Lane capacity
- •On-time transit performance
- Fares
- Mode split
- •Vehicle miles traveled
- Average speeds
- Speed variations
- Average vehicle occupancy
- Incidents
- Accidents

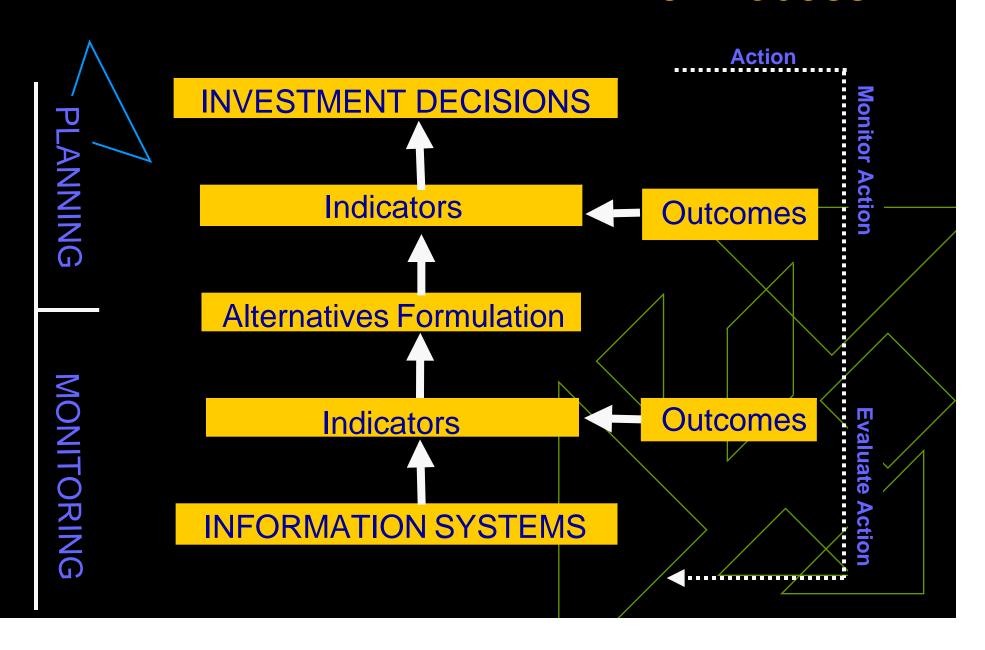


Measured

By...



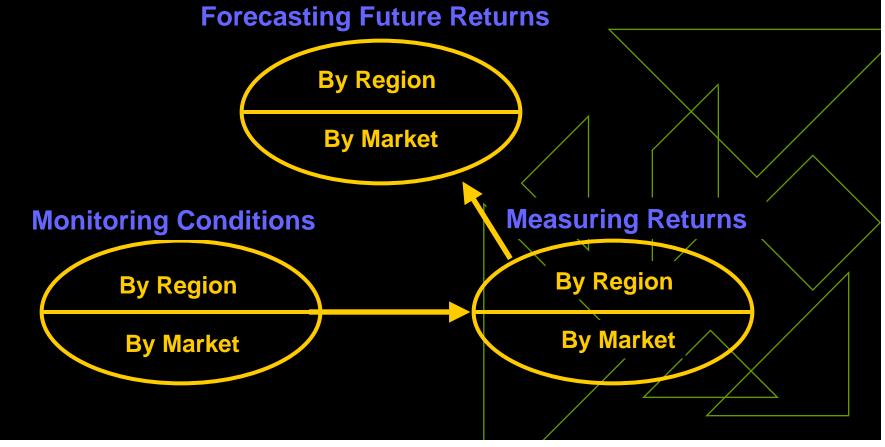
The Process



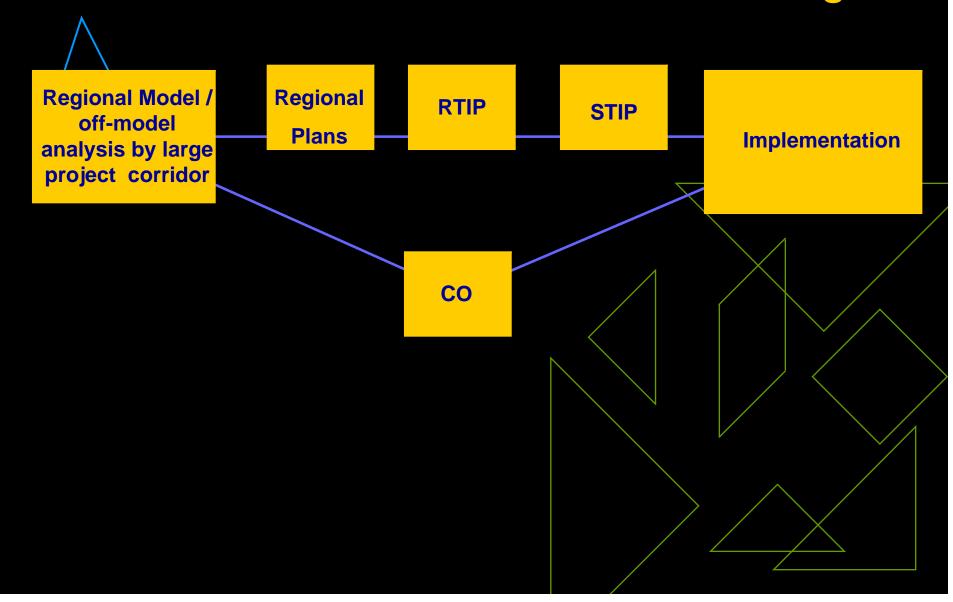
System Performance



A CONTINUOUS PROCESS



Decision Linkage



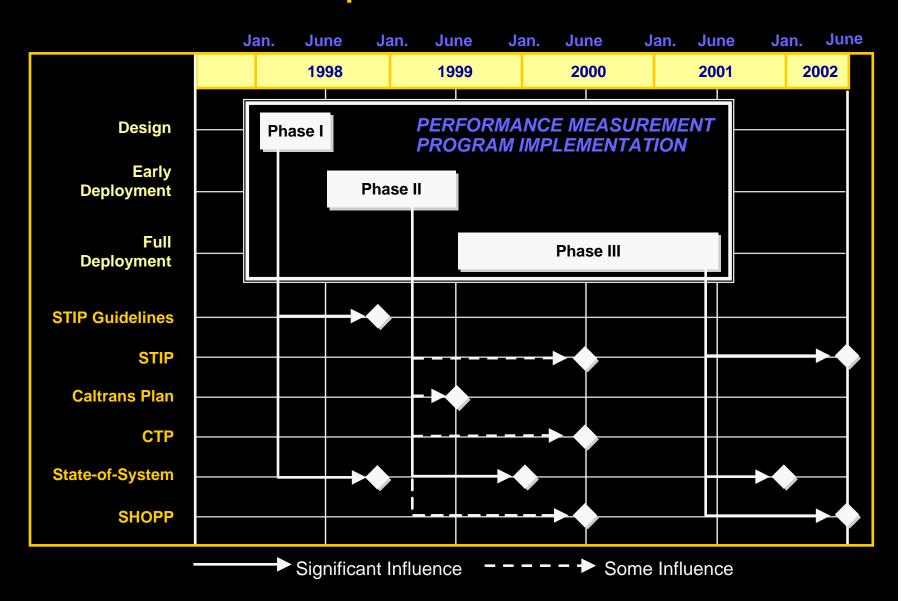


Implementation -- Work In Progress

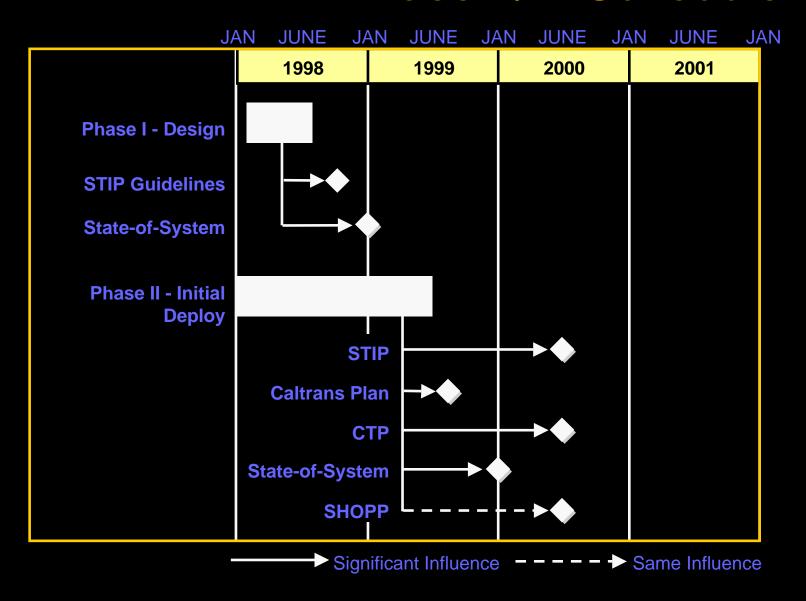




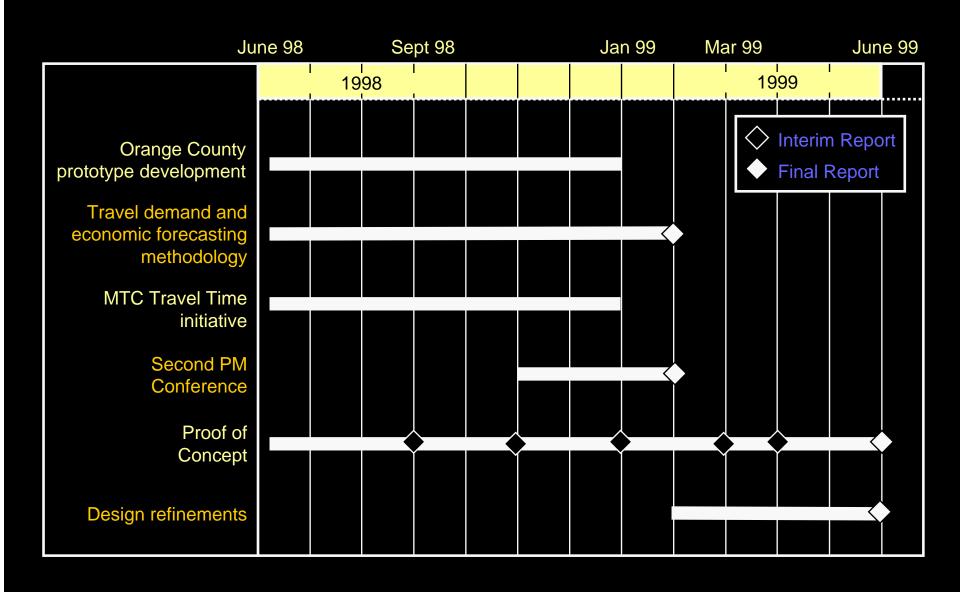
Overall Implementation Schedule



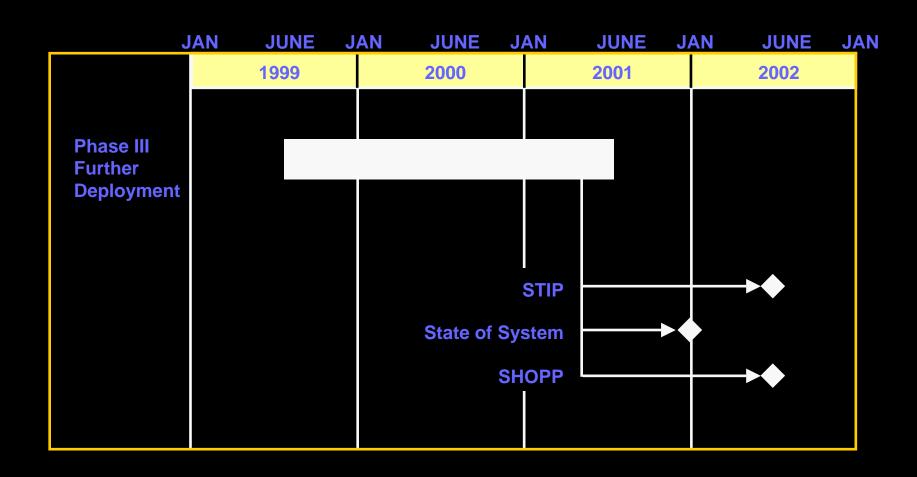
Phase I / II Schedule



Phase II Schedule Details



Phase III Schedule



Phase II Improvements

Development Initiatives

- Prototype development
- Forecast methodology
- MTC Travel Time study
- Second PM conference
- Proof of concept
- Design refinements

Analytic Tools

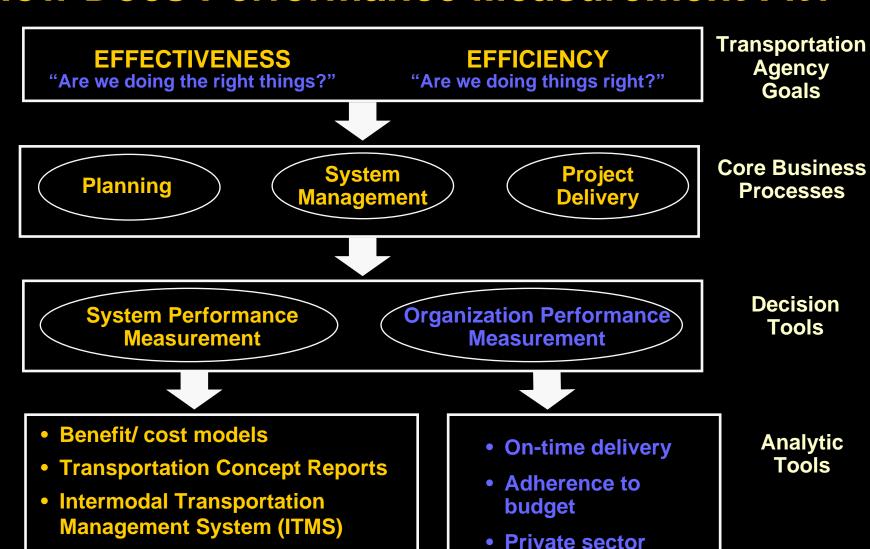
- Forecasting models
- Benefit / cost model
- ITMS
- On-line monitoring technology
- Passenger surveys

Decision Tools

- Trip time reliability
- Lost time

Customer satisfaction

How Does Performance Measurement Fit?



benchmarking

Bridge Management System (BMS)

Forecasting models

Bottom Line



Better business practices

Essential for system management

 Opportunity for stronger, clearer partnerships